

**37090 to 37095—Continued.****37095. BACTRIS CARYOTAEOFOLIA** Mart.**Palm.**

"(No. 68a. January 6, 1914.) Seeds from palm fruits bought in the market, where they are called *sucum* (*tucum?*). The thin pulp surrounding the seed is edible, rather acid in flavor. Fruits black, about three-quarters of an inch in diameter. For trial in Florida and California."

**37096 to 37099.**

From Joinville, Brazil. Presented by Mr. Jean Knatz. Received February 5, 1914.

**37096 and 37097. COLOCASIA ESCULENTA** (L.) Schott.**37096.** "Green *yama*."**37097.** "Purple *yama*."**37098 and 37099. XANTHOSOMA** sp.**37098.** "Green *taya*."**37099.** Purple *taya*."

"The quality of the tubers of these *yamas* and *tayas*, as grown at the Plant Introduction Field Station, Brooksville, Fla., in 1914, was very poor, and the varieties will be of interest mainly for botanical study." (R. A. Young.)

**37100 to 37102. ECHIMUM** spp.

From Santa Ursula, Teneriffe, Canary Islands. Presented by Dr. George V. Perez. Received January 26, 1914.

**37100. ECHIMUM PEREZII** Sprague.

An erect plant, 2 meters high, resembling *Echium wildpretii* in its silky leaves, rose-colored corolla, and long exserted straight filaments, which radiate regularly from its mouth, but differing from that species in the broad lax inflorescence and longer style arms. A recently discovered species from Punta Llana and Barranco del Agua, Punta, Canary Islands, sent to Kew by Dr. George V. Perez, for whom the species is named. (Adapted from *Kew Bulletin*, 1914, pp. 210 and 267.)

**37101. ECHIMUM PININANA** Webb and Berth.

"A very rare plant indeed." (Perez.)

For previous introduction and description, see S. P. I. No. 32263.

**37102. ECHIMUM WILDPRETHII** Pearson.

For previous introduction and description, see S. P. I. No. 35097.

**37103. DURIO ZIBETHINUS** Murray.**Durian.**

From Singapore, Straits Settlements. Presented by Mr. I. Henry Burkhill, Botanic Gardens, Singapore. Received February 6, 1914.

See S. P. I. No. 28082 for previous introduction.

"Civet-cat fruit. A very large, handsome, pyramid-shaped tree, native of the Malayan Archipelago, and commonly cultivated in the Straits, Burma, Java, etc., for the sake of its celebrated fruit. The latter is produced on the older branches, varies somewhat from round to oval in shape, and usually weighs from 5 to 7 pounds or more. It is armed with thickly set, formidable prickles about one-half inch long; when ripe it becomes slightly yellow, and possesses an odor which is intensely offensive to most people, especially on first acquaintance with it. The cream-colored pulp surrounding the seed is the edible portion; this is most highly prized by the Malays and other oriental people, and is also relished by Europeans who acquire a taste for it. Firminger describes it as